Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-11 (cancelled).

12 (new). A method of cleaning an internal combustion engine having a vacuum port in communication with an air intake manifold, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a fluid-dispensing device comprising:

(i) a container having a reservoir and a discharge orifice, the container charged with an engine cleaner composition;

(ii) a length of flexible tubing having an inlet end and an outlet end and a central bore extending from the inlet end to the outlet end, the inlet end of the length of flexible tubing in a position for receiving engine cleaner composition from the reservoir; and

(iii) a vacuum port adapter having an inlet end and an outlet end, the inlet end connected to the outlet end of the flexible tubing and the outlet end adapted to be friction fit within the vacuum port;

(b) connecting the vacuum port adapter to the vacuum port; and

(c) operating the internal combustion engine to generate a vacuum at the vacuum port ranging from about 18 to about 22 inches of Hg thereby causing the engine cleaner composition to be drawn from the reservoir through the tubing and into the air intake manifold of the internal combustion engine at a rate of about 25 to about 50 grams per minute.

13 (new). The method of claim 12, wherein the flexible tubing of the device has a length ranging from about 1 to about 6 meters.

14 (new). The method of claim 12, wherein the flexible tubing has a circular central bore having a diameter ranging from about 1.3 to about 2.0 mm.

15 (new). The method of claim 12, wherein the engine cleaner composition comprises:

a single phase solution comprising:

(i) a polar solvent having a Hildebrand solubility parameter of about 10 cal $^{1/2}$ cm $^{-3/2}$ or greater;

(ii) a non-polar solvent, immiscible with the polar solvent, having a Hildebrand solubility parameter of about 10 cal $^{1/2}$ cm $^{-3/2}$ or less; and

(iii) a fugitive cosolvent having a higher evaporation rate than the polar solvent and the non-polar solvent.

16 (new). A method of cleaning an internal combustion engine having an air intake manifold, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a fluid-dispensing device comprising:

(i) a pressure-resistant container having a reservoir and a discharge orifice, the reservoir charged with an engine cleaner composition and a propellant;

(ii) an on-off valve having an inlet and an outlet, the inlet connected to the discharge orifice of the pressure-resistant container for receiving engine cleaner composition discharged from the container; and

(iii) a length of flexible tubing having an inlet end and an outlet end and a central bore extending from the inlet end to the outlet end, the inlet end of the tubing connected with the outlet of the valve for receiving engine cleaner composition discharged from the pressure-resistant container through the valve;

(b) inserting the outlet end of the flexible tubing into the air intake manifold of the internal combustion engine;

(c) operating the internal combustion engine; and

(d) opening the on-off valve to allow engine cleaner composition to flow at a rate of about 25 to about 50 grams per minute under pressure of the propellant from the reservoir through the tubing and into the air intake manifold of the internal combustion engine.

17 (new). The method of claim 16, wherein the pressure-resistant container has a pressure ranging from about 20 lbs/in^2 to about 30 lbs/in^2.

18 (new). The method of claim 16, wherein the tubing has a length ranging from about 1 to about 6 meters.

19 (new). The method of claim 16, wherein the tubing has a circular central bore having a diameter ranging from about 1.3 to about 2.0 millimeters

20 (new). The method of claim 16, wherein the engine cleaner composition comprises:

a single phase solution comprising:

(i) a polar solvent having a Hildebrand solubility parameter of about 10 cal $^{1/2}$ cm $^{-3/2}$ or greater;

(ii) a non-polar solvent, immiscible with the polar solvent, having a Hildebrand solubility parameter of about 10 cal $^{1/2}$ cm $^{-3/2}$ or less; and

(iii) a fugitive cosolvent having a higher evaporation rate than the polar solvent and the non-polar solvent.